



Monthly Drought Update April 5, 2016 San Luis Obispo County

Note: Information provided in this update varies by date.

CURRENT CONDITIONS

U.S. Drought Monitor Status:

The latest U.S. Drought Monitor report released March 24, 2015, indicates the majority of San Luis Obispo County remains at the **D4 – Exceptional Drought intensity rating**. Approximately 73% of the state remains at a level D2 – Severe Drought or worse with 35% of the state in a D4 – Exceptional Drought intensity rating.

San Luis Obispo County Precipitation Totals (in inches):

Sub-Region	Area / Rain Station	Average Annual Rainfall	2015-16 Water Year (July 2015-June 2016)	
			Cumulative Total	% of Total Average
North Coast	Cambria (ALERT #717)	22.0	16.69	76%
	Whale Rock Reservoir (County Site #166.1)	16.0	13.30	83%
Inland	Paso Robles (County Site #10.0)	14.1	13.17	93%
	NE Atascadero (ALERT #711)	17.0	10.98	65%
	Atascadero MWC (County Site #34.0)	17.5	15.19	87%
	Santa Margarita (ALERT #723)	24.0	16.34	68%
	Salinas Dam (County Site #94)	20.9	17.01	82%
	SLO Reservoir (ALERT #749)	24.0	18.78	78%
South Coast	Lopez Recreation Area (ALERT #707)	23.0	16.01*	70%*
	West of Nipomo (CIMIS #202)	14.8	8.67	59%
	Nipomo East (ALERT #728)	18.0	11.85	66%

Note: This table contains provisional data from automated gauges and has not been verified. All units reported in inches. Report generated at 11:00am on 3/21/2016.

*Due to an equipment malfunction, not all rain was recorded at this site.

UC Cooperative Extension Farm Advisors established new rainfall and soil moisture monitoring locations across San Luis Obispo County. These sites supplement information currently available through county and local agencies. These locations are designed to supply ongoing information on both rainfall amounts and soil moisture status.

The figures on the next pages present rainfall data from the current water year as compared to long term historical data from the same site, Downtown Paso Robles and Cal Poly San Luis Obispo. Paso Robles historical data represents rainfall from July 1, 1887 through current (March 18, 2016). Cal Poly San Luis Obispo historical data represents rainfall from July 1, 1880 through current (March 18, 2016).

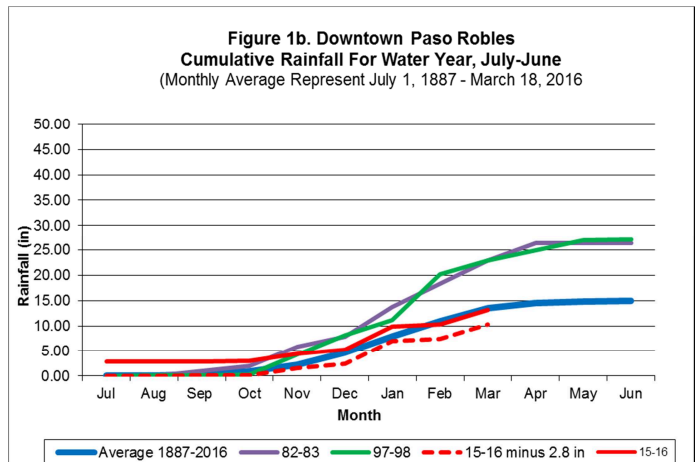
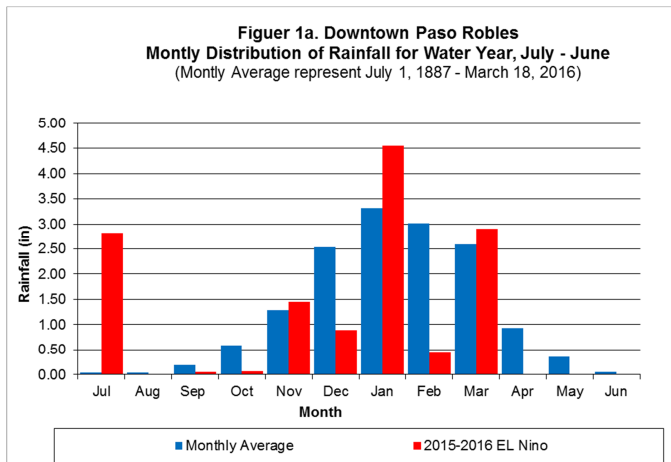


Figure 1a. shows monthly distribution of average rainfall as compared to rainfall totals for the 2015- 2016 water year. Cumulative rainfall totals for 82-83 and 97-98 represent cumulative rainfall totals during recent El Nino years. Data for Figure was gathered from City of Paso Robles, <http://www.prcity.com/government/departments/publicworks/water/rainfall.asp>.

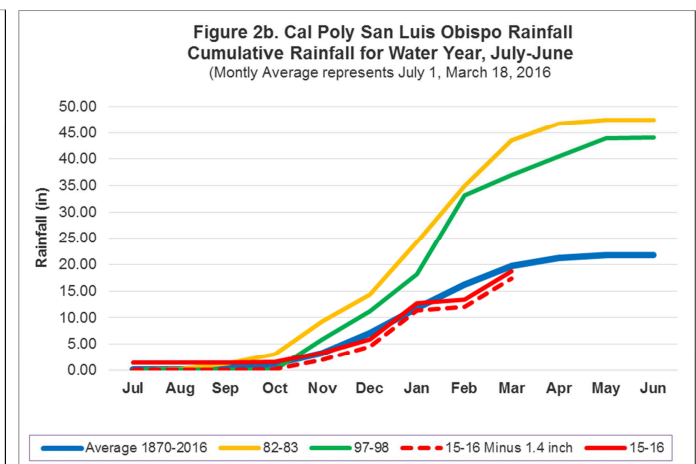
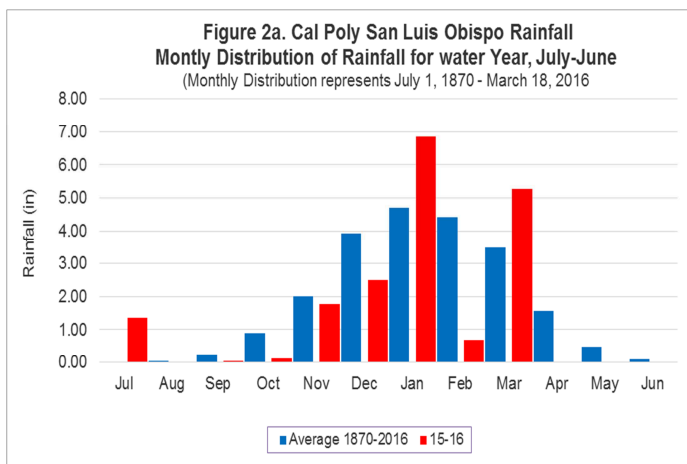


Figure 2a. shows monthly distribution of average rainfall as compared to rainfall totals for the 2015- 2016 water year. Cumulative rainfall totals for 82-83 and 97-98 represent cumulative rainfall totals during recent El Nino years. Data was gathered from Cal Poly Irrigation Training and Research Center (<http://www.itrc.org/databases/precip/wxcoder.htm>) and SLO County Public Works Department .

Near-term Outlook:

Throughout most areas of the County, February delivered under an inch of rain and March has produced between 2-4 inches of rain. NOAA's Climate Prediction Center has is still posting an El Niño Advisory for a strong event to continue with gradual weakening into early summer 2016. Most forecast models continue to indicate an increase in precipitation and lower temperatures in California this winter. The Seasonal Drought Outlook is calling for the drought to persist and it appears likely that the Central Coast will remain in "exceptional" drought at least until next winter.

Reservoir Levels (% of capacity):

Reservoir	% of Capacity	Current Acre Feet Storage
Nacimiento	34%	129,008
Whale Rock	36%	14,094
Lopez	30%	14,645
Salinas	14%	3,287

Source: www.slocountywater.org County of San Luis Obispo

STATE WATER

Status: On December 1, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) announced the initial 2016 State Water Project (SWP) allocation at 10% and indicated that the actual allocation could rise or fall depending on the amount of rain and snow California receives this winter; this allocation has been increased to 45% per the March 17, 2016 Notice to State Water Project Contractors. As of March 21, 2016, San Luis Reservoir was at 51% capacity and 57% of average.

VULNERABLE WATER SYSTEMS

County Service Areas (CSA's)

Santa Margarita (CSA 23)

- Drought response level at CRITICAL status.
- Primary pumping is from shallow well No. 4; water is also being pumped from deep well No. 3 to reduce needs from well No. 4. State officials have also authorized the use of shallow wells 1 & 2 should the need arise.
- An emergency ordinance was adopted limiting outdoor watering. An informational mailer was sent to customers and signs in the community have been installed.
- The intertie with Atascadero Mutual Water Company (AMWC) is complete and ready for operation.

Shandon (CSA 16)

- Two wells currently provide all water to the Shandon community and continued to be monitored.
- Connection to the State Water Project has been awarded; construction is scheduled for completion July 7, 2016.
- An emergency ordinance was adopted limiting outdoor watering. An informational mailer was sent to customers and signs in the community have been installed.

Cayucos (CSA 10A)

- Supply is available from Whale Rock and one on-site well. Staff has given a presentation to the Advisory Committee and business groups regarding conserving this supply.
- An emergency ordinance was adopted limiting outdoor watering. An informational mailer was sent to customers and signs in the community have been installed.

Avila Valley (CSA 12)

- Adequate supply is available from Lopez and State water "carryover" water sources for this year and next.
- The Low Reservoir Response Plan for Zone 3 (the Lopez system) is in effect; municipal deliveries have been cut 10%, however, CSA12 continues to use less than its full allocation and "bank" water for subsequent years.
- Evaluation of emergency drought mitigation options for all of Zone 3 (including CSA12) is underway, including use of PG&E Diablo Desalination.

Chorro Valley Institutions (CMC, Animal Services, Sheriff, County Operations, Camp San Luis, Cuesta College, County Office of Education)

- 2015 State water carryover water is available and being provided.
- The existing distribution system is being evaluated to assure water losses are minimized.
- CMC has completed their water treatment plant upgrade project.
- Discussions with City of San Luis Obispo to exchange Nacimiento for Whale Rock are being initiated if State Water is insufficient in 2016.

San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Systems

Zone 3 – Lopez Water Project (CSA12, Pismo Beach, Grover Beach, Arroyo Grande, Oceano)

- The Low Reservoir Response Plan for Zone 3 is in effect; municipal deliveries have been cut 10%.
- Downstream environmental and agricultural releases have been cut 9.5%.

Salinas Water Project – Salinas Reservoir (Santa Margarita Lake)

- The reservoir is at 14% capacity; City of San Luis Obispo is reliant on the Nacimiento and Whale Rock Reservoirs. A live stream in the Salinas River began flowing from the Salinas Dam to the confluence with the Nacimiento River. In accordance with the Stater Water Resources Control Board policy, the outlet valves at the Dam were closed.

Nacimiento Water Project

- The Project operating at full annual allocation levels.

Non-County Operated

Cambria Community Services District

- Emergency San Simeon Creek Brackish Water Supply Project went online on January 20, 2015. The district is now seeking a permit to operate it permanently.

San Simeon Community Services District

- The CSD has a new well head salinity project to increase supplies in the current prop 84 grant round. DWR released draft funding recommendations and the San Luis Obispo IRWM region is recommended for 75% of grant request.

Heritage Ranch Community Services District

- The Nacimiento River is the only available water source for the community of Heritage Ranch. An emergency inter-tie will be funded with emergency grant funds. The tie-in connection from the Nacimiento line is complete. Construction of the inter-tie pipeline from Heritage Ranch is underway.

Rural Paso Robles residents

- Continuing to identify water-trucking options and examine outreach efforts. See County Drought Conditions and Water Conservation Website for drought relief update information.

IMPACTS

Agricultural Impacts:

Generally, agricultural conditions remain unchanged from last month. However, the warmer than average temperatures and the lack of measurable rainfall throughout February caused bolting and seeding of many rangelands forage plant species. Even though there has been above average rainfall for March, this current growing cycle may result in below long term average production, though it appears at this time it will be better than previous years. The warm weather caused many area vineyards to come out of the dormancy period earlier than average, increasing the threat of frost damage. Vegetable and berry growers have appreciated the recent March rains. However, the wet field conditions make it challenging to schedule harvest activities, which are fully underway for strawberry growers. Berry growers remain concerned about plant disease transmission due to wet conditions, causing spoilage.

Agricultural Assistance - Update from the USDA Farm Service Agency

According to staff at the USDA Farm Service Agency, the following programs are active in providing assistance. The programs are briefly summarized as follows:

LFP – Livestock Forage Disaster Program: provides payments for grazing losses. Because San Luis Obispo County continues in the D4 drought category, current eligibility is for 5 months of payments. The end date for sign-ups for 2016 payments is January 2017.

For information about the assistance programs, contact the USDA Farm Service Agency:

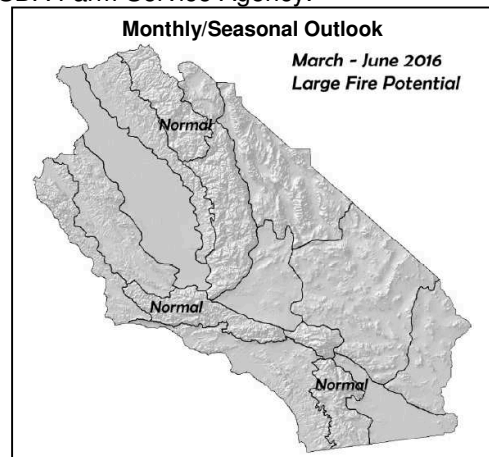
Templeton: (805) 434-0398 Ext 2.

Santa Maria: (805) 928-9269

Fire Danger:

Fire Danger

Although large fire potential has been reduced significantly by winter weather and precipitation in most areas, wildfires are still occurring. The monthly/seasonal outlook from Predictive Services, shown on the right, calls for normal large fire potential through June 2016.



CAL FIRE is currently at winter preparedness staffing levels with two additional wildland engines implementing a number of fire prevention projects throughout the County. For the 2016 fire season, 20 new firefighters have been hired and 38 additional firefighters will be hired on April 4. Once training is completed, they are deployed to their assigned fire stations. April 11 is the target date for increasing staffing to 10 wildland engines.

The annual backyard burn season continues, indicating that burning may be conducted according to the APCD burn program with no requirement for CAL FIRE burn permits.

Live Fuel Moisture (LFM)

(LFM is the moisture content of live vegetation expressed as a percentage of the oven-dry weight.)

LFM values in the County have risen over the past 3 months and in all areas are currently above historical averages and well above the critical level of 60. Due to the precipitation received thus far and mostly warm sunny weather, there is an abundant grass crop growing in most areas. Extended dry periods and windy weather will cause this grass to mature and begin to fade which could cause an increase in early season fires. With current conditions, in the absence of significant rain, we expect to see vegetation fires beginning by mid-April. This abundant grass crop also will provide the fuel bed for more frequent and faster spreading fires than in the previous 3 years.

Dead Fuel Moisture

(The moisture content of dead organic fuels is another important component of the relative fire danger. As with LFM above, dead fuel moisture levels are a good indicator of how likely fuels are to ignite and how intensely they will burn. 100-hr fuel refers to vegetation between 1 and 3 inches in diameter and 1000-hr fuel is 3-6 inches. When the fuel moisture content is low, fires start easily and will spread rapidly.)

Many fuel beds in the County, particularly coastal sage scrub, have seen a dramatic increase in the percentage of dead fuel as a result of the prolonged drought. In many areas, the volume of dead vegetation exceeds the volume of live vegetation. The current values are below historical averages and indicate a sharp decline since the last rain due to the extended dry weather in February.

As stated above, extended dry periods and windy weather, absent significant additional rain, will quickly dessicate the abundant grass crop which will favor an early start to fire season. More frequent and faster spreading grass fires are likely in 2016. The high LFM number in brush species is less of a mitigating factor for brush fires due to the extremely high percentage of dead brush fuels present throughout most fuel beds as a result of the multi-year drought. In 2016, abundant grass and accumulated persistent dead brush will be the primary fuels that could contribute to larger, more frequent fires compared to the previous 3 years.

Temperatures/Relative Humidity (RH)

(When combined with other factors influencing the fire environment such as wind, steep topography, and low fuel moisture levels, hot temperatures and low RH can significantly increase the fire danger by increasing fire initiation, spread rates, burning intensity, and difficulty of control.)

The weather trend seems to be warm, dry, and windy which favors an early start to an active fire season.

Energy Release Component (ERC)

(ERC is an index related to how hot a fire could burn. It is directly related to the 24-hour, potential worst case, total available energy (BTUs) at the head of a fire. The ERC can serve as a good characterization of fire season as it tracks seasonal fire danger trends well. ERC has low variability, and is the best fire danger component for indicating the effects of intermediate to long-term drying on fire behavior.)

Warm, dry, windy weather has resulted in ERC values that are above average, and rapidly increasing.

Forest and Range Impacts

Widespread tree mortality is plainly evident throughout the County. All tree species have been adversely affected by the drought. Thousands of coast live oaks of all sizes in all areas and at all elevations have died. The eucalyptus stands on the Nipomo mesa are showing a sharp increase in the number of dead

trees and also in the number of live trees with dead crowns which substantially increases the amount of dead fuel loading available for fire.

The area most severely impacted is the Cambria Monterey Pine Forest (CMPF). Already one of the most endangered native forests in the world, the CMPF has been further devastated by the drought. The poor condition of the CMPF resulting from the decades-long problems of senescence, over-crowding, fire exclusion, development, pitch canker, bark beetles, and many other fungal and parasitic pathogens has been severely amplified by the drought. These cumulative impacts have created the current situation where approximately 40-50% of the overstory trees are dead or dying. In certain areas, mortality exceeds 90%. In addition to the major impacts to forest health, the resulting fire hazard has increased to the point where catastrophic stand-replacing fire is very likely. Hundreds of large dead hazard trees are poised to fall on homes, vehicles, and vital infrastructure.

CAL FIRE has created a web-based map viewer to allow Californians to participate in understanding and identifying the areas most impacted with tree mortality as a threat to life and property. This viewer shows areas of tree mortality mapped from 2012 through 2015 as well as assets important to life and property, such as roads, water supply infrastructure, and communications facilities. Where the tree mortality intersect an asset will be categorized as high priority. The viewer can be accessed at the following link: <http://frap.fire.ca.gov/projects/DroughtViewer>.

Emergency Permits

The County is continuing to work to provide relief from hazard tree permitting requirements in Cambria to facilitate tree removal on the high number of affected parcels. The County Planning and Building Department approved an emergency hazard tree removal permit allowing Cambria residents to remove dead hazardous trees with a no-cost permit.

Forest Assessments

Forest assessments under the direction of Cal Poly forestry faculty have been initiated to quantify the extent of this issue and the results will be made known as soon as they become available. This research work will continue and will provide the foundation for all the work that will occur under the grants described above.

Economic:

In an effort to coordinate local and state response to drought impacts the following surveys are being utilized by the County:

Drought Business Impact Survey

The Labor and Workforce Development Agency (LWDA) and the Employment Development Department (EDD) developed a streamlined survey to report drought-related job impacts. Collecting "real-time" drought-related information is essential for the LWDA and the Governor's Drought Relief Task Force to identify the drought's impact on California's industries, employers, and workers. The survey, which collects information on drought impacts for employers allows the affected employer to report directly to the State, thereby, providing a level of confidentiality that business and industry need. A link to the new survey is available on the San Luis Obispo Workforce Development Board's website: www.SLOWorkforce.com.

Domestic Water Issues-Intake Form

The Governor's Drought Task Force created an online intake form for local, state, or tribal and federal agencies to document domestic water issues. The information is intended to inform and coordinate state response and mitigate drought impacts. Both agencies and individuals can complete the reporting form. Individuals with domestic water issues are encouraged to contact County Environmental Health at (805) 781-5544 or visit the state online reporting website at <https://mydrywatersupply.water.ca.gov/report/>.

STATE & FEDERAL KEY ACTION ITEMS FROM LAST MONTH

California's Three Traditionally Wettest Months End with Statewide Snowpack Water Content Less than Average:

On March 1, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) announced that the statewide snowpack, which is the source for about 30 percent of California's water supply, is at 83 percent of the March 1 average.

Although readings at Phillips Station are higher than the previous year in March, snowpack levels are still below what would be considered adequate for any reasonable level of recovery at this point.

COUNTY DROUGHT TASK FORCE KEY ACTION ITEMS FROM LAST MONTH

County Office of Emergency Services:

San Luis Obispo County OES continues to coordinate with the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) to provide updates on the drought situation, respond to specific information requests to Cal OES, and coordinate local emergency needs. County OES continues to participate in the statewide drought conference calls hosted by Cal OES.

Emergency Actions:

No new emergency actions have been taken specific to the drought in this reporting period.

County Facilities Usage & Conservation Actions:

The county has taken the following actions:

- Water Conservation: Water usage status updates for the users in the Utility Manager system and the County Operations Center show a 13% reduction countywide in water usage in January 2016 from January 2013.
- Fixture Replacement and Leak Repair: Staff continues to identify and repair leaks to minimize water loss.
- County Airport: As previously reported, County Airport fire hydrants must be flushed periodically to maintain safe water for drinking due to chlorine levels. The Airport is making the water from hydrant flushing available for agricultural operations, construction, or other purposes. Please contact the Airport at (805) 781-5205 if interested in using this free water.

Drought Contingency Planning:

The Public Health Department, the Public Works Department, and CAL FIRE/County Fire continue to develop plans to ensure there is adequate supply of water for firefighting and domestic water use in the event that a community does not have enough water.

Water Purveyors GIS

Water purveyors GIS data contains the new vulnerability level field that was determined after assessing the results of a one-time voluntary 2014 survey questionnaire that was sent to both large and small water purveyors. The mapping of this data has been categorized by the assessed vulnerability levels which are Watch (green), Vulnerable (orange), Critical (red) and Pending Survey Results (blue) and is available for CalFire in a web map viewer. The link is on the home page under the County Drought Task Force heading of the SLO Cal Fire website <http://www.calfireslo.org/>

Dry Well Replacements

Environmental Health has been tracking dry well replacement applications since 2013 and the mapping of the sites is updated on a weekly basis.

County Public Outreach Actions:

Information regarding current and upcoming drought relief programs for rural homeowners has been placed on the County Drought Conditions and Water Conservation webpage. Rural Development, an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), delivers a number of programs to help improve the quality of life in rural communities throughout the nation. These programs may also help rural communities, businesses and individuals impacted by California's ongoing drought conditions. For additional resources and information on applying for any of these programs, please visit <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/ca> or the County Drought Conditions and Water Conservation webpage at http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/admin/Drought_Update.htm.

In an effort to raise awareness about water supply issues the County continues to examine multiple channels of communication for water conservation outreach efforts. Check out our water-saving tips, shareable water saving images, and customized Tweets and Facebook posts just for you to share and help us continue the SLO County culture of conservation at the following link: http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/admin/Drought_Update/water-conservation.htm

To report drought-related concerns or for water conservations questions, call the County Water Conservation and Drought Hotline at (805) 781-4466.

DROUGHT RELATED WEBSITES FOR MORE INFORMATION

County of San Luis Obispo Drought Conditions and Water Conservation
(http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/admin/Drought_Update.htm)

State's Water Conservation Campaign; Save our Water
(www.saveourh2o.org)

California's Drought Information Clearinghouse; Drought.CA.Gov
(<http://ca.gov/drought/>)

California Department of Food and Agriculture; Drought information
(www.cdfa.ca.gov/drought/)

California Department of Water Resources; Current Water Conditions
(www.water.ca.gov/waterconditions/drought/)

California State Water Resources Control Board; Water Rights, Drought Info and Actions
(www.swrcb.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/drought/index.shtml)

California Department of Public Health; Drinking Water CDPH Drinking Water Program
(www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/pages/dwp.aspx)

USDA Disaster and Drought Assistance Information; USDA Programs
(http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=DISASTER_ASSISTANCE)

UC Cooperative Extension Drought Information Resources; Drought Information Resources
(http://cesanluisobispo.ucanr.edu/Drought_Information/)

